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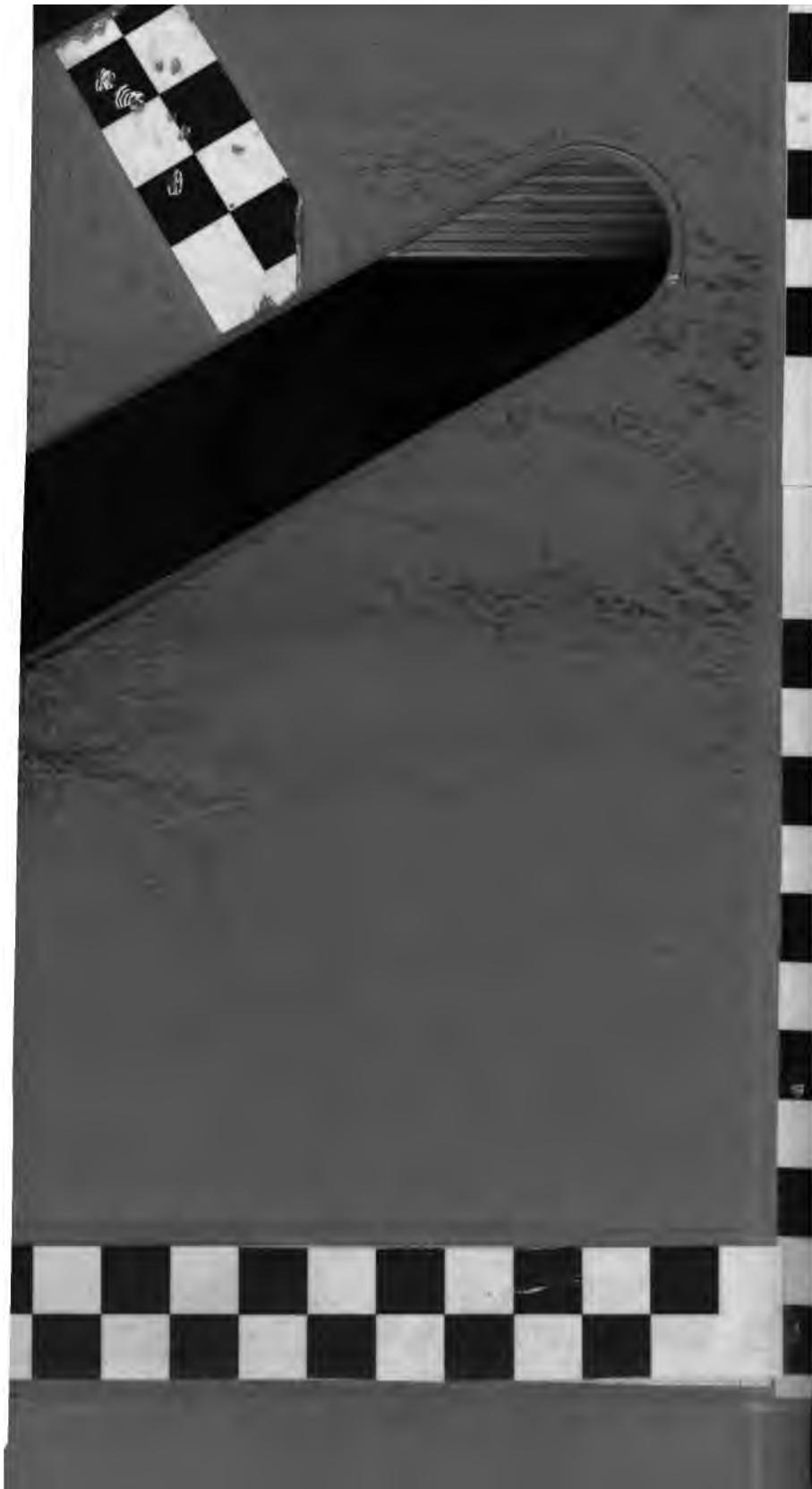
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9	10	11	12	13	14	15	16	17	18	19
Less than one-sixteenth of the votes cast elected a majority of the Representatives.										
333	354	321	327	318	365	373	335	344	303	331
354	321	327	18	18	365	20	43	47	47	410
321	327	18	18	18	365	20	43	47	47	407
321	327	18	18	18	365	20	43	47	47	303
321	327	18	18	18	365	20	43	47	47	317
321	327	18	18	18	365	20	43	47	47	437
321	327	18	18	18	365	20	43	47	47	483
321	327	18	18	18	365	20	43	47	47	433
321	327	18	18	18	365	20	43	47	47	363
321	327	18	18	18	365	20	43	47	47	403
321	327	18	18	18	365	20	43	47	47	491
321	327	18	18	18	365	20	43	47	47	504
321	327	18	18	18	365	20	43	47	47	442
321	327	18	18	18	365	20	43	47	47	425
321	327	18	18	18	365	20	43	47	47	401
321	327	18	18	18	365	20	43	47	47	415
321	327	18	18	18	365	20	43	47	47	281
321	327	18	18	18	365	20	43	47	47	295
321	327	18	18	18	365	20	43	47	47	429
321	327	18	18	18	365	20	43	47	47	437
321	327	18	18	18	365	20	43	47	47	479
321	327	18	18	18	365	20	43	47	47	382
321	327	18	18	18	365	20	43	47	47	503
321	327	18	18	18	365	20	43	47	47	539
321	327	18	18	18	365	20	43	47	47	564
321	327	18	18	18	365	20	43	47	47	420
321	327	18	18	18	365	20	43	47	47	449
321	327	18	18	18	365	20	43	47	47	476
321	327	18	18	18	365	20	43	47	47	514
321	327	18	18	18	365	20	43	47	47	537
321	327	18	18	18	365	20	43	47	47	412
321	327	18	18	18	365	20	43	47	47	448
321	327	18	18	18	365	20	43	47	47	526
321	327	18	18	18	365	20	43	47	47	546
321	327	18	18	18	365	20	43	47	47	435
321	327	18	18	18	365	20	43	47	47	498
321	327	18	18	18	365	20	43	47	47	571
321	327	18	18	18	365	20	43	47	47	647
321	327	18	18	18	365	20	43	47	47	511
321	327	18	18	18	365	20	43	47	47	656
321	327	18	18	18	365	20	43	47	47	678
321	327	18	18	18	365	20	43	47	47	474
321	327	18	18	18	365	20	43	47	47	479
321	327	18	18	18	365	20	43	47	47	771
321	327	18	18	18	365	20	43	47	47	701
321	327	18	18	18	365	20	43	47	47	771
321	327	18	18	18	365	20	43	47	47	445
321	327	18	18	18	365	20	43	47	47	485
321	327	18	18	18	365	20	43	47	47	403
321	327	18	18	18	365	20	43	47	47	202
321	327	18	18	18	365	20	43	47	47	827
321	327	18	18	18	365	20	43	47	47	433
321	327	18	18	18	365	20	43	47	47	834
321	327	18	18	18	365	20	43	47	47	596
321	327	18	18	18	365	20	43	47	47	546
321	327	18	18	18	365	20	43	47	47	314
321	327	18	18	18	365	20	43	47	47	1
321	327	18	18	18	365	20	43	47	47	Representative Votes.
321	327	18	18	18	365	20	43	47	47	1 Representative for each 883 votes.
321	327	18	18	18	365	20	43	47	47	Democratic Votes.
321	327	18	18	18	365	20	43	47	47	1 Representative for each 2,708 votes.

1	2	3	4	5	6	7	The 168 Towns in Connecticut, arranged according to Size of Population.	
							Counties.	Population of said Towns, Census of 1900.
Ridgefield	F.	2,626	H. P. Bissell	r.	353	314	353	353
"			B. W. Sanford	r. r.	354	196	354	354
Wethersfield	H.	2,637	E. L. Smith	r.	321	321	321	321
"			S. F. Willard	r.	327	327	327	327
Canton	H.	2,678	F. G. Humphrey	r.	318	244	318	318
Guilford	N. H.	2,785	E. M. Leete	r.	365	525	365	365
"			H. Post	r.	373	373	373	373
Preston	N. L.	2,807	G. M. Hyde	r.	335	557	335	335
"			A. D. Zabriskie	r.	344	344	344	344
Plymouth	L.	2,828	A. S. Gaylord	r.	303	232	303	303
Waterford	N. L.	2,904	A. H. Lanphere	d.	331	212	331	331
New Canaan	F.	2,968	J. F. Stilliman	r.	410	184	410	410
Windsor Locks	H.	2,997	L. C. Seymour	d.	407	225	407	407
Watertown	L.	3,100	L. M. Hemingway	d.	303	282	303	303
Darien	F.	3,118	T. Bell	r.	317	159	317	317
East Windsor	H.	3,158	W. W. Thompson	r.	437	401	437	437
West Hartford	H.	3,186	H. A. Middleton	r.	483	483	483	483
Litchfield	L.	3,214	C. C. Cook	r.	433	111	433	433
"			F. A. Stoddard	r.	363	606	363	363
Newtown	F.	3,276	J. T. Hubbard	r.	403	403	403	403
"			W. J. Brew	d.	491	650	491	491
Thomaston	L.	3,300	E. Taylor	d.	504	504	504	504
Bethel	F.	3,327	J. S. Eastwood	r.	442	230	442	442
Farmington	H.	3,331	G. A. Durant	r.	425	414	425	425
New Hartford	L.	3,424	A. R. Wadsworth	r.	401	666	401	401
"			S. Sanford	r.	415	415	415	415
Griswold	N. L.	3,480	M. Wilcox	r.	281	455	281	281
Suffield	H.	3,521	G. C. Kellogg	r.	295	295	295	295
"			M. E. Jacobs	r.	429	208	429	429
Seymour	N. H.	3,541	A. B. Landon	r.	437	407	437	437
Windsor	H.	3,614	R. Scoville	r.	479	479	479	479
Stratford	F.	3,657	A. M. Brown	r.	332	325	332	332
Milford	N. H.	3,783	C. C. Bissell	r.	503	393	503	503
Portland	M.	3,856	F. W. Rising	r.	539	539	539	539
Westport	F.	4,017	H. Culver	r.	564	218	564	564
Glastonbury	H.	4,260	A. C. Huntington	r.	429	671	429	429
Stafford	T	4,297	D. E. Phelps	r.	449	449	449	449
Fairfield	F.	4,489	H. P. Stagg	r.	476	224	476	476
"			E. T. Clark	r.	514	651	514	514
Hamden	N. H.	4,626	O. W. Platt	r.	537	537	537	537
New Milford	L	4,804	A. N. Shepard	r.	412	341	412	412
Plainfield	W.	4,821	L. Nash	r.	448	384	448	448
Huntington	F.	5,572	S. H. Williams	r.	526	596	526	526
Branford	N. H.	5,706	H. A. Kinne	r.	546	546	546	546
Southington	H.	5,890	J. H. Reed	r.	43	772	435	435
Groton	N. L.	5,962	J. A. Foster	r.	498	498	498	498
East Hartford	H.	6,406	A. B. Wakeman	r.	571	492	571	571
Thompson	W.	6,442	E. S. Banks	r.	647	647	647	647

The Constitution also declares that—

“No set of men is entitled to exclusive public privileges from the community.”

But “a set of men” in the town of Union is allowed the privilege from the community of two representatives in the Legislature, while over one-half the towns in the state are excluded from that privilege and limited to only one representative each, yet each one of these towns has a larger population than Union—fifty of them being over twice as large, and one of them over ten times as large.

If 118 votes in Union were justly entitled to elect two representatives, as they did in 1900, and “all men are equal in rights,” why were not 2,785 times as many votes cast in other towns in the state equally entitled to elect 2,785 times two, or 5,570 representatives? In fact, they only elected 253 representatives.

Union has property valued on the grand list at only \$125,487, yet those who cast the 118 votes in Union have more power to tax the owners of property of the other towns in the state which is valued in the same way at \$570,000,000, than voters who cast 1,221 times as many votes for candidates defeated in those towns.

How much better is this than “taxation without representation”!

Careful study of the Connecticut Constitution proves that the citizen, *and not the town*, is the political unit; it proves the sovereignty of the people collectively, and the falsehood of the theory that the state is a federation of towns. Webster vs. Harwinton, 32 Conn. Reports, 137, decided by the Supreme Court of Connecticut in 1864.

Voters in small towns, as well as those in large ones, suffer from this evil of unequal representation.

In 128 small towns, containing only a trifle more than one-fourth of the population of the state, less than two-fifths of the votes cast in them (being less than one-tenth of the votes cast in all the towns) elected a majority of the House of Representatives.

What amount of representation and legislative power was left for either the remaining three-fifths of the votes cast in those 128 towns or for the other nine-tenths of the votes cast in the whole state?

The total population of the state is in round numbers  
908 thousand, in 168 towns; of these,  
229 thousand, in 128 small towns, cast  
71,159 votes.

27,842 of these votes elected 128 representatives, a majority of all the representatives elected in the state, while  
43,317 other votes were cast in the same 128 towns, and elected only 52 other representatives.

28,284 of the last named votes, or a larger number than elected

a majority of the whole House of Representatives in said 128 towns, were wasted on defeated candidates.

A careful estimate shows that at the time the present Constitution was adopted, the land within the limits of these 128 towns contained over one-half the population.

Changes in population demand corresponding changes in representation.

At the time of the adoption of the present Constitution the population of the state was less than the present population of the four cities of Bridgeport, Hartford, New Haven and Waterbury alone; and the number of unrepresented taxpayers who lost their votes on defeated candidates at the last election (1900) was greater than the total number of voters at the time the present Constitution was accepted by the people.

Less than one-half of the votes cast elected all but two of the representatives; thus only two representatives were left to represent the other votes—though a majority of all the votes cast in the state. Evidently the majority does not rule in Connecticut.

Less than one-sixteenth of the votes cast (a little more than 6 per cent.) elected a majority of the House of Representatives.

Where citizens are equal, 6 per cent. of the votes should only elect 6 per cent. of the representatives, instead of over 50 per cent. as in Connecticut.

Even of votes for successful candidates, eight times as many were cast for 127 representatives as for the other 128, though the latter were a majority of the House of Representatives.

A change of *less than one per cent.* of the votes cast, from a majority of those elected to the defeated candidates in their towns who received the next highest vote, would have defeated them all and elected a new majority in the House of Representatives, composed of the candidates who were defeated.

A change of less than one per cent. of the votes should only change three representatives instead of 128 of them.

A similar change of a little over seven per cent. of the votes would have defeated every one of the present representatives and would have elected their defeated opponents in their place.

A change of seven per cent. of the votes should only make a change of eighteen representatives instead of 255, the whole number of representatives.

Over 23,000 registered voters failed to vote at all, largely influenced, we may fairly infer, by the feeling warranted by the above facts, that such action would probably be futile, and would surely be so if they belonged to the hopeless minority in their respective districts.

Thus much for the House of Representatives. Now for the

## SENATE OF CONNECTICUT.

Here the only voters who are represented are those who vote for a senator.

Those who voted for defeated candidates are not represented. No person for whom they voted has a voice in the Senate.

Less than one-half the votes cast for candidates for the present Senate of Connecticut elected all but one of the senators.

37,303 votes elected fourteen senators (one more than a majority), namely, Senators Bradley, Gordon, Pendleton, Cooper, Allis, T. J. Brown, Brothwell, Wright, C. H. Brown, McDonald, Landon, Pond, Thompson and Maxwell, while a larger number,

38,306 votes, elected only five, viz.: Senators Bree, Roberts, Seeley, Kennedy and Burton; and

80,150 were lost on defeated candidates.

Less than one-fifth of the votes cast elected a majority of the senators (thirteen) and thus controls all legislation, while more than twice as many votes were unnecessarily thrown away on defeated candidates.

33,228 votes elected a majority of the senate (thirteen), viz.: Senators Gordon, Pendleton, Cooper, Allis, T. J. Brown, Brothwell, Wright, C. H. Brown, McDonald, Landon, Pond, Thompson and Maxwell; while over twice as many votes,

66,589, elected only the remaining minority of eleven senators; and 80,150 votes were wasted on defeated candidates.

More votes were unnecessarily thrown away on defeated candidates than were cast for twenty-one of the twenty-four senators. (See p. 11.)

50,945 votes were cast for all the candidates in twelve districts, and one-half the Senate was elected there, viz.: Senators Pendleton, Cooper, Allis, T. J. Brown, Brothwell, Wright, C. H. Brown, McDonald, Landon, Pond, Thompson and Maxwell; while

51,410 votes were cast for all the candidates in three districts, and only one-eighth of the Senate was elected there, viz.: Senators Bree, Roberts and Seeley.

There were twenty-one districts in which a less number of votes were cast for the persons elected as senators than were wasted on defeated candidates in twenty-one districts which can be selected. (See p. 11.)

29,548 votes in twelve districts elected Senators Pendleton, Cooper, Allis, T. J. Brown, Brothwell, Wright, C. H. Brown, McDonald, Landon, Pond, Thompson and Maxwell, one-half the senators.

32,422 in four districts elected only one-sixth of the senators, viz.: Senators Bree, Roberts, Seeley and Kennedy.

The definition of a republic given in the Standard Dictionary is : " A state in which the sovereignty resides in the people, and the administration is lodged in officers elected by and *representing* the people."

That means representing the whole people, not a majority or plurality of the people ; consequently here is a real, if not a technical, violation of the United States Constitution, Art. IV, Sec. 4.

For that section says : " The United States guarantees to every state in the Union a republican form of government."

The animating principle of our constitutions is the political equality of all citizens—the humblest as well as the haughtiest. This, though the essential part of our constitutions, is set at naught, and the whole spirit of the constitutions of the state of Connecticut and of the United States violated, when the system of voting is such that the votes of

1,491 citizens elect Senator Maxwell to represent these citizens in the Senate of Connecticut ; and over sixty-five times as many other votes elected only twenty-three senators to represent those who cast them, while over fifty-three times as many votes cast by

80,150 other citizens fail to elect a senator, and consequently these citizens remained altogether unrepresented.

Unless as some (not particularly bright men) claim, a voter is represented by any candidate who may be elected from his district, though he voted against that candidate and detested his principles.

Does an elected rumsseller represent the Prohibitionists in his district who did all they could to defeat him ; or a Democratic candidate, being elected, represent the Republicans in his district who distrust him ; or a Republican who is elected represent the principles of the Democrats in his district who opposed his election by every means in their power ?

True representation is not obtained in any such manner.

10,674 votes were cast for a defeated Republican candidate, Mr. Averill, but a total of

9,615 votes elected five other Republicans, viz.:

Senators McDonald, Landon, Pond, Thompson and Maxwell, while

11,542 votes were required to elect Senator Bree, a Democrat.

The Republican votes elected twenty-two senators, an average of 4,479 Republican votes for each Republican senator elected ; while the Democratic votes elected only two senators, an average of

39,153 Democratic votes for each Democratic senator elected.

1,491 votes only, elected Senator Maxwell, a Republican. A larger number of votes were cast for each one of seventeen defeated Democratic senatorial candidates, and

60,936 Democratic votes (over forty times as many as elected Senator Maxwell) were wasted on defeated Democratic candidates.

In fact, the Republicans in Connecticut got one representative for every

893 votes cast by their party, while the Democrats only got one representative for each

2,708 votes (over three times as many) cast by their party.

The Republicans got one senator for each

4,479 votes they cast; while the Democrats got only one senator for each

39,153 votes (over eight times as many) cast by their party.

As the result of this there are in the present Senate of Connecticut

2 Democrats and 22 Republicans, instead of

11 Democrats and 13 Republicans, as there would be if the representation were proportional to the whole vote cast for each party in the state; notwithstanding "all men are equal in rights."

On the same principle there should be in the House of Representatives (one member being an independent)—

113 Democrats and 141 Republicans, instead of—

53 Democrats and 201 Republicans, as there now are.

As the Democratic and Republican party managers in Connecticut keep remarkably quiet under such an outrageously unjust and demoralizing condition of affairs without any determined or persistent resolve on their part to remedy the evils, is it not probable that there is a deep and unscrupulous design in this? Does not such acquiescence tend to justify the oft-repeated and constantly growing charge that many of the leaders of both of the larger political parties are organized into a secret order of conspirators against the welfare of the whole people, with the sole object in view of getting control of the offices for their own selfish purposes, and through deals with each other procuring the passage of unjust laws, by venal legislation, so as to divide the spoils among themselves?

Since the days of miracles have passed, the constantly recurring evils of Connecticut railroad legislation alone prove unprincipled design on part of skillful political manipulators, like similar legislation in New York and Philadelphia, effected by unscrupulous political rings in those places.

Less than one-third the votes cast,

98,277, elected 168 representatives, one from each town in the state (forty more than a majority of the House of Representatives) while

144,275 votes were cast for defeated candidates in the same towns.

"The Daughters of the American Revolution" are descendants of a few men of the eighteenth century, who as traitors to England, but as patriots for freedom, had that supreme courage of manhood which enabled them to coolly tie the gallows' halter around their neck, and placing the other end in the hands of Eng-

land—the most powerful nation in the world—defy her to hang them, and with exhaustless bravery, in a seven years' war against the wealthiest nation in the world, veteran European armies, and the Tories in their midst, risk lives and property in resistance to taxation without just representation in the legislative body which taxed them.

To our shame be it said there will never be "Daughters" of men of the nineteenth century who will honor their ancestors for any such noble act, but our pusillanimous submission to taxation by a legislative assembly in which we do not have fair and equal representation, and our lack of forceful and successful resistance to it, are such glaring acts of cowardice and show such want of manhood as will bring the blush of shame to the cheeks of our daughters, and it ought to ours.

The 118 votes in the town of Union which elected two men have as much power to tax the enormous wealth of the people of New Haven as those which elected the two representatives from that city, yet citizens of New Haven who cast 45,207 votes tamely submit to this wrong.

Has the Constitutional Convention or the people of Connecticut the virtue and ability to wipe this foul blot from the fair name of their Commonwealth?

#### TO THOUGHTFUL MEN AND WOMEN:

Where citizens are equal, if ten men are to select ten representatives, each man ought to select one; if ten thousand are to elect ten representatives, any tenth, that is, each thousand voting alike, ought to elect one.

Yet in Connecticut for years, less than one-fifth the votes cast for senators elected over one-half the Senate.

At the last state election in Connecticut (1900), in round numbers—

33 thousand votes elected a majority (13) of the senators.

66 thousand votes elected a minority (11) of the senators.

80 thousand votes cast at the same election failed to elect a single senator. Also in the Connecticut House of Representatives

144 thousand votes were lost on defeated candidates.

19 thousand votes elected a majority (128) of the members, while—

165 thousand votes were required to elect the remaining 127 representatives, a minority.

The Constitution of Connecticut says: "The citizens have a right to assemble for the common good, and apply to those invested with the power of government for redress of grievances, by petition or remonstrance." That right implies that grievances found to exist shall be redressed.

Now is the time for the people of Connecticut to assemble and set forth to the Constitutional Convention in the strongest terms, the danger and guilt of pursuing the present course of unequal representation of the people in the General Assembly,

and petition it for a change which will remedy the evil.

Reference to the definition of a "Convention" (see Standard Dictionary) will help the people of Connecticut to understand their just rights, as it may also help the Convention, by showing to all who voted for candidates to that Convention, their right to be represented there by the representatives they voted for, in proportion to the number of votes cast for each.

In this respect the Convention differs from the General Assembly, as its membership under the Constitution is rightly settled by the will of the whole people, with no express constitutional limitations, as in the case of the General Assembly.

The General Assembly has no constitutional right to limit the membership of the Convention. That should be settled by the people when they vote for different candidates in the same town. Each candidate voted for should be recognized as a member in the Convention, with voting power there proportional to the number of votes cast for him; then a majority of such votes of the people so represented would dictate the action of the Convention.

Definition—"A convention is a representative body elected by the people—the whole people, not a majority of the people—to meet at some specified time or place for some specified purpose, and its existence ends with the accomplishment of that purpose." As the Convention is to represent the *whole people* and "all are equal in rights," it follows that the members who represent the greatest number of the people should have the greatest power, and all the people should be equally represented in the Convention in proportion to the number of votes cast for their candidates.

A majority of the citizens in the State have no more right to exclude part of its citizens from being represented in the Constitutional Convention than a majority in a town have to exclude part of its citizens from a town meeting.

Under the terms of the Constitution, no candidate can be rightfully debarred from his right to represent his constituents in that convention if he had any votes cast for him at the election.

The people are supreme in the matter, and there is no legal power to prevent; even the *Convention* has no power to exclude the people's representatives from their body.

For the Constitution of Connecticut also says: "That all political power is inherent in the people, '*not in the towns*,' and all free governments are founded on their authority and instituted for their benefit; and they (*the people, not the towns*) have at all times an undeniable and indefeasible right to alter their form of government in such a manner as they may think expedient."

What kind of manhood is it that submits to political wrongs with such a constitution as the people of Connecticut has to govern them?

There are various methods by which an approximately equal and fair representation can be secured, far superior to the grotesque travesty upon popular representation which the antiquated methods now practiced in Connecticut are shown to be.

Far the best and most perfect method is known as the "Gove system," from William H. Gove of Salem, Mass. The complete bill drafted by him for Massachusetts is reprinted in the appendix.

We cannot fully explain it within the limits of this paper, but a book in your and most other public libraries called "Proportional Representation—The Gove System" will explain it.

It is immeasurably superior to the minority representation system in use for electing members of the Legislature of Illinois, or to the proportional representation systems used in either Switzerland or Belgium.

The World's Fair Congress at Chicago recognized the "Gove System," and it is now being strenuously advocated by the Proportional Representation Society of Canada.

A long editorial in the New York Evening Post, and in the Nation of Sept. 16, 1886, explained some of its advantages.

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For many years it has been brought before the Legislature of Massachusetts, but the united opposition of the practical politicians of both political parties prevents its passage.

A member of a Massachusetts Legislature who was a very successful "practical" politician, and also an influential party boss, told one of its persistent advocates that the "Gove System of Voting" never would be passed by any Massachusetts Legislature.

*Advocate.* Why not?

*Politician.* Because it ought not to pass.

*Advocate.* But for what reason?

*Politician.* Because it is not right.

*Advocate.* In what respect is it wrong?

*Politician.* Because it compels every candidate to nominate (subject to the approval of the voters on election day) a list of other candidates to whom ineffective votes which are cast for him may be transferred.

Ineffective votes being—

1. Those votes cast for candidates who die after the election.
2. Surplus votes cast for candidates more than were actually needed to elect them.
3. Votes cast for candidates which were not enough to elect them.

*Advocate.* But the Gove System of voting *does not* COMPEL a candidate to nominate such a list of candidates; he can do it or not, just as he chooses.

*Politician.* But it is virtual compulsion, for if I do not furnish such a list, the people will not vote for me.

*Advocate.* Then furnish a list such as the voters want.

*Politician.* If I do so, I will have to select the very best

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candidates in my own party to increase the chances of my own election.

*Advocate.* Then what harm will it do you?

*Politician.* Why, the boys will then go back on me for not putting them on my list.

*Advocate.* There is nothing to prevent you from putting them on too.

*Politician.* Of course there is. Such list of nominees will expose all the political deals which have been made, and as the lists have to be *published before election*, the voters will at once see and break up any deals that has been made; consequently, every sensible legislator will oppose the bill.

### VOTE OF CONNECTICUT FOR STATE SENATORS. (1900.)

Names of the Candidates Elected.	Voters who are represented, their candidates being elected.	Voters in the same district who are not represented by their candidates.	Less than one-half the votes elect all but one of the Senators.	More votes were cast for defeated candidates than elected twenty-one of the twenty-four Senators.	And more votes were cast for defeated candidates in 21 districts than elected Senators in 21 districts.	Less than one-fifth of the votes cast elected a majority of the Senators.	Republican votes elected 22 Senators, or one for each 4,479 votes cast.	Democratic votes elected only 2 Senators, or one for each 39,163 votes cast.
	99,817	80,150	88,275	73,461	76,667	33,228	98,551	78,307
Sen. Bree,.....	11,542	11,181			11,181		10,674	11,542
" Roberts, ....	7,415	7,526	7,415		7,526		7,415	7,234
" Seeley,.....	7,399	6,347	7,399		6,347		7,399	6,161
" Kennedy,....	6,066	6,004	6,066	6,066	6,004		5,668	6,066
" Burton,....	5,884	4,202	5,884	5,884	4,202		5,884	4,074
" Sloper,.....	5,581	4,012	5,581	5,581	4,012		5,581	3,727
" Kenealy,....	4,983	2,817	4,983	4,983	2,817		4,983	2,771
" Lanyon,....	4,822	4,469	4,822	4,822	4,469		4,822	4,369
" Goodrich,....	4,422	2,845	4,422	4,422	2,845		4,422	2,698
" Whitlock,....	4,400	4,079	4,400	4,400	4,079		4,400	3,979
" Bradley,....	4,075	2,938	4,075	4,075	2,938		4,075	2,844
" Gordon,....	3,680	2,333	3,680	3,680	2,333	3,680	3,680	2,253
" Pendleton,..	3,524	3,045	3,524	3,524	3,045	3,524	3,524	2,906
" Cooper,....	3,241	2,700	3,241	3,241	2,700	3,241	3,241	2,607
" Allis,.....	3,172	2,545	3,172	3,172	2,545	3,172	3,172	2,522
" T. J. Brown,..	2,533	1,854	2,533	2,533	1,854	2,533	2,533	1,762
" Brothwell,...	2,530	1,391	2,530	2,530	1,391	2,530	2,530	1,313
" Wright,....	2,499	1,501	2,499	2,499	1,501	2,499	2,499	1,448
" C. H. Brown,	2,434	1,235	2,434	2,434	1,235	2,434	2,434	1,189
" McDonald,..	2,279	2,092	2,279	2,279	2,092	2,279	2,279	2,060
" Landon,....	2,225	1,551	2,225	2,225	1,551	2,225	2,225	1,534
" Pond,.....	2,087	1,601	2,087	2,087		2,087	2,087	1,535
" Thompson,..	1,533	851	1,533	1,533		1,533	1,533	789
" Maxwell,....	1,491	1,031	1,491	1,491		1,491	1,491	924
Totals, -	99,817	80,150	88,275	73,461	76,667	33,228	98,551	78,307

99,817	
80,150	
2	179,967
	89,983

Analysis of the vote for representatives similar to the above will be found in every public or college library in Connecticut.

All votes of the town council shall be taken by yea and nay, and the town clerk shall place a mark on one of said blanks against the number in the first column opposite the name of every member voting yea, and a mark against the number in the second column opposite the name of every member voting nay. He shall then strike out all other numbers and add those checked to determine the vote.

SECTION 6. Any person who shall pay for any voter except himself in order to aid or promote any such transfer directly or indirectly by himself, or through another person, give, pay, expend or contribute, anything except the fee required to be paid to the town clerk for the transfer of his own vote, shall be punished by imprisonment in jail not exceeding one year.

SECTION 7. This act shall not be in force except in such towns as shall, at a town meeting called for that purpose, vote to accept it. Any town accepting this act may at any time after one year vote to revoke its acceptance, and this act shall thereafter cease to be in force in such town until again accepted by a vote passed at least one year after the time of such revocation.

<b>NO. 25.</b> Certificate of <b>CITIZENSHIP</b> in the Town of <b>WESTPORT, CONN.</b> 1902.
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*The owner reserves the right to transfer this vote at any time from one Selectman (or Alderman) to another, thereby decreasing the voting power of the one and increasing that of the other by one vote.*

**VOTING COUPON B.**

*The owner entrusts this vote to*  
 Mr. .... Street, ....  
 No. ....  
 Town of ....

**No. 25.**  
 Mr. .... Street, ....  
 No. ....  
 Town of ....

**VOTING COUPON A.**

*The owner entrusts this vote to*  
 Mr. .... Street, ....  
 No. ....  
 Town of ....

*as his proxy for the time being.*

To keep record of the votes will only require a day book and ledger account, and the very simplest form of book-keeping; that of a small retail store is vastly more complicated.

If voters so desire, the number of the certificate can be kept secret by sealing them all in blank envelopes and mixing thoroughly.

The transfers can also be made secretly by sending the voting coupons by mail to the new representative, who will surely see to the transfer.

The coupons being arranged in alphabetical order, the transfer of a higher lettered coupon cancels all coupons before it.

Coupons sufficient to allow of an average of one transfer per month between the elections to each voter, would probably answer the most exacting demands. Many would not wish to transfer at all.